THE CENTENNIAL.

Pushing the Financial Part of the Enterprise.

CHANGES IN THE ORIGINAL DESIGN.

Commissioners of Foreign States Named.

THE MEMORIAL MEDALS.

Ex-Governor Bigler, now stopping at room 17, t. Nicholas Hotel, pushing lorward the financial work of the Centennial, feels sanguine that, after a little while, the citizens of New York will contribute in a more liberal spirit to the great under taking at present under way in Philadelphia. He has taken up his quarters permanently at the St. Nicholas, and the first two days of his experience here have assured him that the people have only to be reminded of the purposes of the Exhibition to stir up their patriotic feelings to a practical demonstration of their aid and sympathy. The room in the hotel has its wails garnished with neral and sectional views of the exposition uildings. The principal structure looks very imposing, but in point of beauty the art gallery carries of the palm. These illustrations give a very fair dea of the enormous proportions of the enterprise. The last of the buildings will be finished by the 1st of January, and there is every conce that the ground will be free of ail rubbish and every nail hammered in weeks before the grand centennial day. In regard to the

MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING nd necessary to change materially the pian, the original design of which was submitted in the report of the Centennial Commission, February 28, 1874 (printed as Senate executive document No. 30, Forty-third Congress, first session) , so that the cost of construction might especially be reduced from the estimate first named. The parallelogram, extending east and west 1.880 feet The chief cornice on the outside is 45 feet above the ground, and the interior height 70 feet. The areas covered are as follows:-

..986,008 21.47 Totals.

of the ground plan show a central avenue or nave 120 feet in width and extending 1,832 feet in length. This is the longest avenue of that with ever introduced into an exhibition building. On ther side of this nave there is an avenue 100 feet by 1,832 feet in length. Between the nave and outer sides of the building smaller aisles 24 feet in In order to break the great length of the roof lines, three cross avenues or transepts have been introduced, of the same width and in the same relative positions to each other as the nave and avenues running lengthwise—namely, a central transept 120 feet in width by 416 feet in length, and alsies between of 48 feet. The intersections of these avenues and ransepts in the central part of building result in dividing the ground floor into nine open spaces, free from supjorting columns, and covering in the aggregate an area of 416 feet square. Four of these spaces are 100 feet square, four 100 by 120 feet, and the central space or pavilion 120 feet square. The intersections of the square, one at each corner of the central space.

THE MAIN PROMENADES through the nave and central transepts are 30 feet in width, and those through the centre of the side avenues and transepts 15 lect each. All the other welks are 10 feet, and lead at either end to exit doors. The estimated cost of the main building, based on reliable bids and as submitted to the Committee of Appropriations of the Senate of the United States March 16, 1874, was \$2,362,000. The building now in course of construction will cost, as per contract, \$1.500,000.

The following is the table of the division of space in the buildings.

weden and Norway. German Empire..... Neiber ands and Den-7.776 Peru 7.776 7.776 Peru 11.664 11.674 11 mark Switzerland. Italy Spain and cotonies. France, Algeria and other colonies. 27,286 Sandwich Islands.
Great britain, Canada. India Anstralia and other colonics 123,180
Total.

On the obverse side is a figure partially kneeling, with a sword in the right hand, the left upraised as if in the act of invocation. The embossed motto is "These United Colonies Are and of Right Ought to Be Free and Independent States. 1776."

The large sized monze medat will be offered at \$2, the same size gift \$5, the small gift \$1 and the small silver \$3.

The large sized bronze medat will be offered at \$2, the same size gilt \$5, the small gilt \$1 and the small silver \$3.

Invitations accepted the silver size of the silver silve

Zarate.
PERU.—President, Colonel Manuel Freyre, Minis

PERU.—President, Colonel Manuel Freyre, Minister Flein-otentiary, Wasnington. Commissioners, Fred. L. Barreca, Edward Villena, Charles Alacy, Sweden, A. Bergstrom, Commissioners, C. A. Troillus, F. L. Von Dardel, C. G. Beyer, Charles Dickson, A. E. H. Fock and several others. Secretary, C. J. Daunielt.

NORWAY.—Commissioners, Herman Boars, William Christopherson.

REAZIL.—Fresident. His Highness. Marshal of the

Army, Gaston d'Orleans, Condé d'Eu. First Vice President, Viscount De Joquarry, Second Vice President, De Boun Rutiro. Mambers, Viscount Souza Franco, Juaquin Antonio de Azevedo. ECTADOR.—President, Edward Snippen; Com-missioners, Gabriel Obanio and others. FRANCE.—M. A. L. de la Forest, Commissioner General. New York; M. Ravini de Eipeux, Vice Consul New York; M. Ravini de Eipeux, Vice

General, New York; M. Revini de Ligido. Consul, New York. S. M. P. Odell, Charge Sandwich Islands.—S. M. P. Odell, Charge d'Affances and Consul General, New York; Hon. S. G. Welder, Minister of the Interior; Hon. J. N. Kawainnt. SPAIN,—President E. Castelar (since resigned); SPAIN,—President E. Castelar (since resigned);

SPAIN.—President E. Castelar (since resigned); three others.

NETERKLANDS.—President, Dr. E. H. Baumhauer, Honorary Professor of Haarlem; Commissioners, J. P. de Cosemboot, Rear Admiral at The Hagne; J. P. Hartsen, President of the Board of Commerce and Manuischarers at Amsterdam; J. E. Von Heemsherck Von Beent, Artist at The Hagne; Dr. W. J. A. Jonckbiest, at The Hagne; Dr. W. J. A. Jonckbiest, at The Hagne, President of the Committee of the Academy of initiative arts at Amsterdam; De Von der Keilen, Jr., Member of the Administration of the Society of Arts; M. M. de Monciay, President of the Board of Commerce, and others.

Yoshida Kiyonari, Japanese Minister at Washington, has been commissioned by the Japanese government resident commissioner to represent that Power at the Centennial. Minister Kiyonari arrived in this country some weeks ago. He is a comparatively young man and a good English school, the Heart the Admirative He bears the name of a Japanese province, to which, in his recent book of travels, Professor Hubner devoted one of his most interesting chapters.

The following were among many printed argu-

ince, to which, in his recent book of travels, Prolessor Hubner devoted one of his most interesting chapters.

The following were among many printed arguments it isvor of the exhibition that lay scatbered on the table in the hotel. Mr. Daniel Grant,
an English statistician, speaking of the London exmibitions of 1351 and 1862, asys:—"Among the whole
of our manufacturers it was recognized as an unchallengable fact that the exhibition had shimilated
trade, that orders were plentitul and its success
was great. The increase in exports during the two
years following the first exhibition was £34,455,050
(\$122,425,250); during the two years following the
second, 236,476,789 (\$21,238,345)." A report made
upon these two exhibitions to the Brittish Society of
Arts says:—"The effect of the progress we have
made since 1851 is also shown by the rapid increase
of our colonial and loreign trade, and the much
greater interest which foreigners now take in
England and English manufactures." In the
special Message of President Grant to Congress,
February 25, 1874, he said:—"The benefits to be
derived from a successful international exhibition
are manifold. The expenses will be compensated
for many fold by the comminging of people from
all sections of our own country, by bringing together the people of different nationalities, by
bringing into juxtaposition for ready examination
our own and foreign skill and progress in manufactures, art, science, agriculture and civilization." And the Boston Post of November 25, 1874,
says that "even sentiment is to be eclipsed by
utility, and its commercial significance will be of
the utimost importance. Manufacturers, merchants, bankers, capitalists and business men, of
great or small operations of whatever kind, have
a direct interest in the success of this enterprise."

THE WOMEN'S WOME.

prise."

THE WOMEN'S WORK.

For the International Assembly, to be held in the Academy of Music and Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, on the evenings of February 22 and 23, under the auspices of the Women's Centennial Executive Committee, extensive preparations have been made. The proceeds are to be appropriated to the women's department of the Centennial Exhibition, the Director General having promised that there shall be such a reservation, in which women's work alone will be exhibited.

OLD INDEPENDENCE HALL. PERCET OF THE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE AD. POINTED FOR ITS RESTORATION-THE CHAM-

BER OF THE ORIGINAL CONGRESS. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31, 1875. The report of the committee appointed for the restoration of Old Independence Hall was addressed yesterday to His Honor Mayor Stokley. Its matter

is of great interest, as it describes the progress of the committee in their endeavor to render the hall before the coming Centennial exactly as it was one hundred years ago.

The committee enumerate the various articles

which have been restored since the historic chamber of the original Congress was converted into a court room in 1802. These comprise most of the chairs which were occupied by the signers of the Declaration of Independence, the table on which it was signed, the seat occupied by John Hancock as presiding officer, the portraits of the delegates and those of the revolutionary generals. Certain parts of the hall still remain as they did in those days of the nation's infancy. The chandeliers are the identical ones which shed light upon the august assemblage of early patriots. The judicial chamber was secured in 1873 to be fitted up as a national museum, where, it is hoped, many valuable memorials of american history will have been collected at the time of the Centennial celebration. One of the concluding paragraphs of the report is as follows:

report is as follows:—

The past three years marked, as they have been, by the progressive advance toward periest security to life, limb, reputation and property of your fellow citizens, have been also productive of essential aliments to their well-being; the park, in sit its magnificent proportions, is rapidly becoming accessible; the object system of instruction gradually developing itself, is nurtured by societies of charity and for protection to man and beast, by clubs for the promotion of art, science and of literature, in which all grades of the population are encouraged to unite: the Exposition, approaching with hourly strengthening assurances of success upon the one hundredth birthday of the United States, is concentrating interest from all parts of the world upon the nation and the nation's growth; while all this tends to exemplify the prosperity and elevation of the citizens, it impels us at the same time to the recognition of those who, so far as human agency is concerned, were the founders of this empire.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

W THE INTRICATE QUESTION IS TO BE BOLVED-CIVILIZATION THROUGH EVANGELIZA-

TION. A meeting of the friends of the Indians, under the auspices of the commission of which General Clinton B. Fisk is president, was held at the Collegiate Reformed church, corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-eightn street, last evening. Alter the usual religious services by the pastor, Rev. turned over to General Fisk, who after a few pretance of the Indian question, introduced Dr. J. M. Ferris, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions the Reformed Church. Dr. Ferris opened his remarks by asking the indulgence of those present who listened to his address on the same his remarks by asking the indulgence of those present who listened to his address on the same subject last Sunday evening at the South Reformed church, and then proceeded to portray the corruption prevalent under the old Indian policy, continued during the administrations of different political parties and for a long time. He recited how the President had come to adopt the present peace policy, of which he had said to a committee of the religious bodies who called on him two years ago, "I am so well satisfied with the results of this management that I hope in four years more it will have so gained the confidence of the people that my successors will not be disposed to change it." The speaker then described the present indian policy at length and the benefits which had resulted both to the country and to these "wards of the nation."

REV. PATHER JAMES H. WILBUR, who has been laboring more or less for thirty years among the Indians, principally on the Pacific slope, then gave a very interesting account of his experience and of the remarkable results which the present policy has accomplished.

COLONEL E. C. BOUDINOT,
a native of the Cherokee Nation, was the next speaker. He electrified the audience with his elequence as he spoke in behalf of the civilization of his people. In his opening remarks he referred to the recent report of the Board of Indian Commissioners, published exclusively in the Herald, and sustained their recommendation for a civil government for the indian Territory, showing that the treaties of 1856 plainly authorized such legislation. As it speaking to his own people, Colonel Boudinot said in closing:—"We cannot silence the white man's axe, we cannot creek the advancing multitudes, we cannot resurrect the cannot silence the white man's axe, we cannot enew, the advancing multitudes, we cannot resurrect the canoe, but we can join the resistens army of civilization and progress and thus save our people from destruction."

DEAN SWIFT ON THE BATTLE OF THE CHURCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON EXAMINER :-SIR-About the year 1708 Dean Swift, in the "Argument against Abolishing Christianity."

wrote the following:wrote the following:—

If Christianity were once abolished how could the free thinkers, the strong reasoners and the men of professed learning, be able to find another subject so calculated, in all points, wherein to display their abilities? What wonderini productions of wit should we be deprived of from those whose genius by continual practice gath been wholly turned upon railiery and invectives against religion, and would therefore never be able to snine, or distinguish themselves, upon any other subject?

Had the Dean written in this year of grace 1875 would be not, at the head of the list of those "whose continual practice is to induige in invectives against Religion," have placed the word Clergy!" I am, &c., G. W. C. JANUARY 11, 1873.

THE ECLIPSES OF 1875.

The Annuaire de la Connaissance des Temps gives the following particulars:—There will be two eclipses of the sun this year, but none of the moon. The first solar will be total occurring on the 5th April, but invisible at Paris, while the second will be annuar, on the 20th September, partially visible at Paris.

THE STATE CAPITAL

A Retrospective and Prospective View of Albany and the Legislature.

LEADING AND WORKING MEMBERS.

The Dismay of the Canal Ring at Threatened Legislation.

Exposure of Jobbery in Some City Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 31, 1875. The peace and quiet of this antiquated, aristo. cratic town, peculiarly so in a legislative sense, from Friday evening until Monday afford ample opportunity to your correspondent for meditation, retrospect and prophecy. When I use the word "aristocratio" in connection with Albany I mean there is no place so exceptional in its society, no city where the Knickerbocker stock, pure and un-adulterated, is cultivated and nursed with such care. The heavy, respectable carriages and sleighs, the sombre trappings of majestic looking horses, the religious and mournful aspects of coachmen, the Puritanical and "keep-away" air of its wealthy inhabitants, remind one more of ar able town in a free republic, 150 miles from the metropolis, where every man, woman and child is supposed to be on perfect equality. So much for the Albanians. Now for

THE LEGISLATORS.

I have heard frequent attempts made to disparage the intellectual capacity and ability of our democratic majority in the Assembly. Retro-spective comparison and argument are both used in this discussion. True, no Castelar has arisen in the democratic ranks; no Gladstone or Disraeli comes up from the Fourth or Sixth wards to emu-late the successes of those statesmen. "The Lower House of Parliament," as a distinguished politician from Mr. Nicholas Mulier's district recently baptized the Assembly, has not yet de-veloped a thoroughly able representative. But we must be patient. We cannot tell what the fu ture may bring forth. We must recollect that those representatives come direct from the peop Like men of French revolutionary fame, the come straight from the masses, full of po records and communistic ruins darkenis to point out the axiom that monarchical institu tions do not alone carry with them intellectual representation. Bad and ignorant men may some times be selected under universal suffrage, but ests, and it is to be hoped that the mere pliant legislative tool may soon become a creature of the past.

As to actual ability in debate in the Senate the country, no doubt, has the call over our five Senators from New York-Messrs. Fox, Booth, Gross, Ledwith and Moore. In point of thoroughgoing Ledwith and Moore. In point of thoroughgoing grasp of suitable legislation for the people and nathaumess in the discaurge of that duty New York city is second to no other section of the State. Benator John C. Jacobs, of Kings, is considered the ablest speaker in the House, and no doubt has the most experience in legislative affairs. A journalist of ability, he was elected to the Assembly in 1866, and served in that body continuously until 1873, when he was elected Schator. His recent able fight in a hopeless cause on behalf of Mr. Henry C. Murphy will be long remembered. His masterly and dignified mainagement of this canvass was eulogized by the democratic press of the State, and he received the personal congratulation of Senators Kernan, Woodin and Wood.

THE ASSEMBLY PERSONNEL. THE ASSEMBLY PERSONNEL

Statistics recently creaturily arranged put down the political countries roof of the Assembly as follows:— Benedicary, republicans, 34; thereal republicans, 34; thereals of arriving at a just conclusion as to its abolity. Abler Legislatures have, no doubt, assembled at the capitual; but it this assembly there is a concrete the conclusion of the "Raid-Heat-cel Eagle of WestChe-ter," Major General Husted, and ex-Leutenant Governor Ais to parliamentary tactics; but the sterling, solid, solid the sterling, solid, business element is wint the democrats. Common sense and discretion are sometimes for more effective than, classical attainments and extensive readings. Some members of the New York delevity and the sterling, solid, and the sterlin

tention. Among these I would now mention the following:

Appropriating 2350,000 for the erection of a seventh regiment armory. In not new York city saddled with sufficient debt aiready?

The funnel Railroad bill, giving extraordinary powers to individuals without proper security.

The general bill in relation to courts of record, giving the Sheriff of New York absolute control of process issued from the Marine Court and increasing the Sheriff's fees some 560,000 per year.

Giving the Mavor and Chamberlain entire authority over deposits of city moneys and the rate of interest thereon.

Those are the most prominent measures in regard to New York city which, in my judgment, deserve a thorough overhaping. The action of, members upon them should be watched closely by their constituents.

SOMINATION BY GOVERBOR TILDEM.

Governor Tilden will nominate to the Senate, at its next executive session, Mr. Samuel Hand, of the law firm of Hand, Haie, Swartz & Fairchild, of this city, for Judge of the Supreme Court in this district. The selection has been made after much deliceration, and gives the hignest satisfaction to the members of the Bar of the district. Mr. Hand is a lawyer of large practice and stands in the front rank of his profession.

There was a heavy fall of snow here to-day.

PICTURES OF POVERTY.

DESTITUTION IN MANY GUISES-THE HOMELES HUNGRY AND SICK SCENES AT ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

after nightfall on Saturday destitute men, women and children sought lood at the relief rooms of St. John's Guild, in Varick street. The number of applicants was greater than upon any previous day uring the winter, and they presented a sorry spectacle of half-clad, half-starved beings. So f these poor creatures seemed striving, with an earnestness akin to desperation, to keep alive the embers of a nearly extinguished hope, others asked for bread mechanically, as though hope and sensibility had alike forsaken them. The number of those dependent almost wholly upon the Guild for food is so great that few ignorant of the subjects, and especially of the widespread poverty of the present winter, would credit the figures. A carefully prepared statement will soon be published showing this mournful fact.

are daily reported. The writer made notes of three of these cases as deserving special mention. The first is that of a gentleman who was lately a foreman under one of the departments of the city government, and who received a liberal salary. His wife, however, was an invalid, and required the attendance of a professional nurse. Besides there were four small children to be cared for. Through political changes this man was thrown out of employment to make room for another The cost of living, medical attendance, medicines and nursing soon ate up his savings. Then began and pursing soon ate up his savings. Then began the fearful and constant journeys to the pawn of thee, supplementing each day's experience of fruitless scarching for work. Every dispensable article of furniture and of wearing apparel was in its turn pledged. At last, when the man had no longer an under garment, he came, with his coat pinned tightly around his throat, to the Guild. He told his story, asked for a loaf of bread to eat, and while he devoured it he handed to the Master the writ of ejection that notlined him that, with his sick whe and chidren, he was in one day more to be turned into the street. The Guild has saved him from this fate.

dren, he was in one day more to be turned into the street. The Guild has saved him from this fate.

A HUSBAND LOSES HIS HOME AND HIS REASON.
A husband, wie and five children have for some time past occupied a dingy back room in a tenement in Twenty-second street, near the East River. The husband, who hus been a 'longshoreman, had his leg broken last summer on shipboard, and has been unable to work since. The wise set herseli to the aard task of supporting toe household, and for several months was successful. She paid doctor's bills and rent and always had lood and fuel in the house. This last month all she could carn barely sufficed to keep them from hunger and her rent went unpaid. Before they could enter upon a second month the landlord ejected them. Their furniture was thrown upon the sidewalk while the husband was out trying to borrow from old friends something to satisfy the landlord. When he returned and saw his lamily shivering in the street, and his lurniture incumbering the sidewalk, to the great discomfort of a zealous policeman, he became for the moment, or for all time, ciazed, and ran, laughing and shouting, away. All efforts that the distracted wife and mother could make to find, him have been fruitiess, and late Saturday night the woman went crying to the Morgue. She is now under the care of st. John's Guild.

A husband, whis and two wee children—one at the mother's breast—came to the Guild, in the midst of the whirlurg snow, on Saturday. They, too, had been turned out from the only shelter they had possessed, and during the entire day they had wandered tarough the streets without being able to approach a fire or to obtain a morsel of food. The hursiling was crying bitterly as they came to the Guild, and, though the mother crept close to the stove and held it so shat she warmin would enter its diminutive body, it would not be comorted. The other child, its skin red and swollen, was trying to stuff its little hands into its mouth to suck out the iroot, while great tears rolled down its cheeks. The

as a ghost and trembled in every limb. These also found in the Guild a place of refuge.

LETTER PROM A LANDLORD.

All landlors are not heartless, as the following extract from a letter will show:—"I beg leave to recommend the bearer, a very old colored woman named Nancy Broome, an nonest creature and a hard worker, when work is to be got. She is now, and has been for the past two years, a tenant of mine, paying, when able, \$3 a month for a garret floor. She is out of employment now and is destitute and very feeble. Her age is sixty-nine or seventy years. If you would be good enough to neip her it would indeed be a charity and well deserved." This letter was signed by Mr. J. Levi, a gentleman well known to the members of the Guild.

The letters received daily from physicians, often gentlemen of prominence in the profession, are very numerous and often full of feeling. A few of these will show what the doctors meet on their rounds.

BETTER THAN MEDICINE.
NEW YORK DISPENSANT.

Out.D Ar. JOHN:—
Eliza P. is a patient at this institution. She is unable to provide her-cit with sufficient clothing, and softers is consequence from rheumatism and bronchitis. If yor can provide her with underclothing you will do a much, if not more, to cure her than
Dr. VAN WAGENER.

Sometimes the physician sends out a brief letter, in which, however, he manages to couch a servent appeal. Such a one is the following:—

Sometimes the physician sends out a brief letter, in which, however, he manages to couch a fervent appeal. Such a one is the ioliowing:

Mra. Margaret M., a widow woman, and her child, want assistance sadly. Try and nelp her, for tharriv's sake.

HANS POWELLA, M.D.

Offentimes, too, the physician has a long and thorough acquaintance with those whom he is called upon to recommend. Such a case is the following:

The bearer, Mra. B., is honest and industrious. Her husband is out of work and they are much in need of your charity. I have been acquainted with her jamily for many years.

Other letters are longer and sadder. Here is one in which the writer says the case he sends is the worst he has seen in many years:

I beg to call your attention for help to a poor family St.—. The husband and father has been unable to obtain employment only upon "half time" for some months past. For four months the wife and three children have been sick. I do the best I can and attend them graits. This is the worst case I have ever seen in my medical practice of thirty years. They are starving, and I indores and recommend them to your charity, on my honor for the truth.

Many times bigs of family history are brought to light in the visitation of the volunteers of St. John's Guild, and it is one of the noblest features of the work performed that no secrets ever become public property by reason of one's applying at No. 52 Varick street. Sometimes iragments of domestic listory are also embodied in physicians' letters, and here is something that may interest the reader:

ADANDONED TO HER FATE.

This is to certify that Mrs. K. has been abandoned by her husband, Mrs. K., who let the rin a most pittable condition. Having exhausted all means any upon the result by honest lator, and drawing near her confirment call ur on every charitable and Christian personation. So the round of cases, and letters succeed each other at the Guild. Sadder and sadder they grow,

particulars will be given at Dr. Paine's office.

So the round of cases and letters succeed each other at the Guild. Sadder and sadder they grow, till one grows sick at heart in contemplating all this hunger and heartache, this powerly and misery that surrounds us. But a sadder fact is yet to be announced—a fact that will send a chill into many homes where there is little warmth now lett and will add to the pailor of cheeks already preduced so that but twenty-five barrels of meal remain in its storeroom, and enough hungry people to consume four times the amount will apply before nightiall.

OUR DIRTY STREETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I have noticed "Taxpayer's" note in your paper in regard to street cleaning, and I would like to in regard to street cleaning, and I would like to ask also where do the \$800,000 go? Perhaps that veteran reformer, Matsell, "of the finest police force in the world." can tell. In the summer, when there is a little dust on the ground, you will see the street cleaners out in juli force. "But where, on where are they now?" The streets are fithy with slush and ice. Cannot the great rejormers in the Police Commission get up the finest street cleaning force in the world? Let the HERALD stir up this question as it has stirred up rapid transit,

TAXPAYER NO. 2.

ALFONSO IN MADRID.

The Spanish Political Struggle Between the Liberals and the Reactionists.

MAKING A PLATFORM.

The Action Against Protestantism and Protestant Church Property.

SCENES AT THE RESTORATION.

"Little Johnny Prim" and His Black Horse.

MADRID, Jan. 10, 1875. The struggle initiated by the new situation in Spain between the liberal and reactionary ten-dencies of the government is aptly illustrated by a chapter communicated to me from officia sources.

GROUPING THE MINISTRY—PLANES IN THE MINISTERIAL PLATFORM.

On the night of the 30th-81st of December one of the stanch friends of Queen Isabella was sum-moned by Canovas del Castillo to take the portlotto of Grace and Justice in the new Cabinet Don Fernando Alvarez is a talented and a consci entious cavaller of the old school, a thorough ui tramontane in religion and an incurable partisan of the reaction in politics. He lost no time in obeying the summons, and, arriving before the newly made Ministers by the grace of Martinez Campos, was at once urged to accept the car-

"Very good, very good," replied Alvarez. "I thank you for the honor, but before giving a decision I must know who are to be my associates and what the policy of the government.

"Here are your colleagues," said Canovas del Castillo, pointing to the persons present in the "But," rejoined Alvarez, "you have not a full

"No. for some of our colleagues are at a dis tance from the capital, and will not arrive before two or three days. One of them is Mr. Alejandro de Castro, our Minister of State. The others are General Jovellar, to whom we have given the portfolio of War, and Mr. Lopez de Ayala, who

"Mr. Ayala!" exclaimed Don Fernando Alvarez "permit me to express my astonishment. Did not Mr. Ayala draw up that famous manifesto of the revolution of September ? It seems to me odd in deed to see him figure now in the first Cabinet of the restoration."

Canovas did not try to deny that there was something surprising and even paradoxical in the choice of such a Ministry; but he replied in a few words that it was absolutely necessary to respect the essential principles of the movement of 1868 and that in the interest of the young King the desire was to admit to their counsels a man whose name should be a guarantee for the great liberal party. "But," he added, "we cannot begin a long discussion. It is three o'clock in the morning, and the government must be formed pefore daylight. I once more beg you to accept—in the name of ou country and of our sovereign, I beg you."

"I will accept." said Mr. Alvarez. "but on one Official Gazette shall publish four decrees, the first of which shall destroy the organization of justice established by the revolutionary governments; the second shall abolish the jury; the thira civil marriage, and the jourth religious liberty."

WHAT SENOR R. ROBLEDO SAID.

These words brought Selor Remero Robledo to his feet. He remembered that he had been a Minister of Amadeo, and that he had sworn fidelity to he could not remain a member of a government which would decree the abolition demanded by Sefior Alvarez. "I have voted," said he, "for all that Don Fernando wishes to destroy."

A CAUSTIC REPLY.

"()h," replied the latter, "you signed also the manifesto in which the revolutionary junta of which you formed a part declared the Bourbon dynasty fallen, and yet that does not prevent you from accepting power to-day in the name of Don Alfonso de Bourbon y Bourbon! Well, then, since you have made this first sacrifice, you can easily make others. As for me, I might have comprounder pressure on the choice of a dynasty, but before all I am a Catholic, and I will never concede principles. I am held by my conscience. To me it is a question of life or of death, a question of salva-

"That is your final decision?" said the President. "Well, then, I see it is useless to insist. The gov-

ernment, knowing the realities of the situation and the exigencies of public opinion, is deter-mined to pursue a liberal policy—the only one possible at the present moment."

SENOR ALVAREZ'S SUPPORT.

Don Pernando Alvarez prepared to withdraw,

but Don Pedro Saiaverria, Minister of Finances; Don Mariano Roca de Togores, Marquis de Molins, Minister of the Navy, and, I think, also Don Manuel de Orovio, Marquis de Orovio, Minister of Public Works and Instruction, were unwilling to allow him to go without an assurance from them that they were au fond completely of his opinion "The only question that separates us at this mo. ment," said they, "is that of opportunity. We are partisans of the measures that you declare urgent; but we are content to wait, in the hope that the King himself will offer Spain, as a gift of joyful advent, the four decrees, without which it is impossible to regenerate the pairia."
WHAT THE PEOPLE OF THE CAPITAL THINK OF THE

CHANGE.
With regard to the feeling in Madrid about the With regard to the feeling in Madrid about the sudden restoration of Bourbon rule I can assure you, after diligent inquiry and observation, that the young King has all classes with him. Never was a nation so worn and torn by six years of impotent rule as Spain has been. If any stranger of opposite opinions had passed through Madrid on the first days of January and witnessed, by day, the hangings and drapery stretching from balcony to balcony and from house to house, and, where the means were wanting, to see carpets, shawls, and bright colors in household furniture thrown to the breeze; and, by night, myriads of lanterns lestooning the streets with stars of every magni. lestooning the streets with stars of every magni. tude, he could not fail to modify his previous criti-cisms of Spanish indifference. This Bourbon restoration is immensely,
OVERWHELMINGLY POPULAR IN SPAIN,

In the past six years in which we have resided in Madrid we have never seen anything like it, in order before us. This long period of anarchy could not be shaped into order. The Spanish nation is not liberal, nor will it ever be, except compelled by foreign intervention. The return of the Bourbon Spanish King flatters the narrow fanaticism of the race, and therefore, it is said will be successful. As for Don Allonso maintaining the conquests of the revolution, the thing is absurd. He will, or, rather those who will rule, allow for the present much that has been these six years, but when he finds himself secure he will also find the full restoration popular.

THE RELIGIOUS QUESTION.
Already there are signs thereof. A careful initia tory movement has commenced against the Protestant woman sent a new-norn child to the office of the Civil Registry to be inscribed, according to law. The inscription was refused. It was told the per-son—"The Registry is suspended till further noleading pastors and told him the Protestant news papers must be discontinued at once, that the con-gregations might till further notice, continue to

meet in their halls or temples, but that all "printed propagandism" must cease. Therefore the Bandera de la Reforma (The Banner of Reform) and La Luz (The Light) were suppressed. Under this state of things the congregations at once fell to one half their former number, and although it is un-derstood they will not be tampered with until after the meeting of the Cortes, it is believed that long ere then Protestant meetings will be so impeden indirectly that a practical end to religious

The Protestants have chapels in Spain in the fol. lowing cities:-Madrid, 6; Seville, 2; Cadiz, 2; Jerez (Sherry), 1; San Pernando, 1; Huelva, 1; Malaga, 1; Granada, 1; Cordova, 1; Cartagena, 1;

Alicanse, 1; Valencia, 1; Barceiona, 2; Zaragoza, 1; Valladolid, 1; Linares, 1; Santander, 1.

These were all in a more or less flourishing condition until the restoration. Two, San Fernando, near Cadiz, and Linares, have been closed by the local authorities, through priestly pressure or caprice. During these six years the Scotch societies have built fine chapels in San Fernando and Jerez, and bought and remade an elegant church (that of San Salvador) in Seville. German and other societies have at large expense bought I am informed authoritatively that during the past five years about \$60,000 per year has been expended in Spain in Protestant missions, not in-cluding the building or purchase of the above mentioned chapels or lots for building them. The first year about \$125,000 were expended, including the Society, which were all wisely printed here. There are fully 10,000 Spanish Protestants inscribed on the chapel records to-day throughout the country. While writing I have before me one CAN THE CHURCH OF THE REPORMATION ENDURE?

But how long these 10,000 Protestants of Spain will stand before the rigor of "legitimate" rule, remains to be seen. It is our opinion that they will be no obstacle to the traditional modes of forcing external unity in matters of religion.

The Royal Palace (everything is royal now-the Royal Theatre, the Royal Library, &c., even the Café Real, opposite the Opera, which, in 1888, had the economical foresight to tack a piece of "na-tional" canvas over the then unpopular word) is being put in readiness to receive the young King; and there, I suspect, is where the havoes of the revolutionary period are most manifest. And this reminds me of a good story, vouched for by a well known European correspondent. It seems that the "rey chico" has a special aversion to a genformer was lately pressed to make said gentle-man a counsellor, the King stoutly refused, and, when questioned as to the cause, said :- "That is the man who had enarge of the property of the palace, and he sold my beautiful black horse to little Johnny Prim, and I shall never lorgive him,

Now, Juantto Prim is the son of the late general, and is about the same age as the King.

BOSTON NAVY YARD RING.

PUBCHASE OF CORDAGE FROM OUTSIDE MANU-FACTURERS WHILE THE GOVERNMENT ROPE WALK REMAINS IDLE.

BOSTON, Jan. 30, 1875. A few days since Admiral Reynolds, in a report to the Secretary of the Navy on the subject, stated that no hemp cordage for naval use had been bought in this country since the war, and furthermore that the bureau did not desire or intend to buy any, either of hemp or wire, so long as the ropewalk at the Boston Navy Yard can furnish the requisite supply, which it is fully capable of doing while the navy is on a peace complement. To those who are familiar with the workings and transactions within the Navy Yard here the foregoing assertion is accepted as

AN UNMITIGATED FALSEHOOD. It is well known that, since the war, proposals for furnishing rope, among other articles for naval purposes, have been advertised for in one or more of the Boston papers. Below are given a lew facts in relation to the manufacture of cordage, the relative strength of that made by the government ative strength of that made by the government and that made by outside parties, with some other facts in regard to the working of the other government bureaus at this station, which will be of interest and give some idea of how the people's money is squandered. In the summer of 1888, in order to ascertain the relative strength of government cordage and that manufactured by private concerns, a series of comparative tests were had at the ropewalk at this station. At that time a well known new York firm was manufacturing cordage for the government, and when the result of the tests was forwarded to the department an order was received at the ropewalk, from which we take the following clause:—"In consideration of the satisfactory test as to the superiority of government manufactured cordage to that or private establishments, the department authorizes the force in the ropewalk to be increased." and it was accordingly increased by some forty-three workmen. At the time of the tests reterred to

of the satisfactory test as to the superiority of government manufactured cordage to that or private establishments, the department authorizes the force in the rope walk to be increased," and it was accordingly increased by some lorty-three workmen. At the time of the tests referred to above some of the men who were out on suspension, who had gone to New York seeking employment, state that while there they had sear rope from Wall's going into the Navy Yard at Brooklyn. It was this statement which caused the tests to be made, which demonstrated the lact that "GOVERNMENT MANUFACTURED CORDAGE was fully lorty per cent superior to that manufactured by private concerns, and called lorth the order increasing the manufacturing capacity of the ropewalk 300 or 400 per cent. It was the opinion of those competent to judge of suca matters that at that time (1865) the department was buying market rope, and in large quantities. If such was not the case, it is lair to presume that he report would have been contradicted at the time; but such contradiction never appeared. When a government vessel goes out of commission at this station, all the cordage on board that has not been used is sent to the ropewalk, and consider make. Some of this cordage has been seen in the celiars of the ropewalk within a lew months, and there is little doubt some of it may be lound there even now. Those who are is militar with the manufacture of cordage can very readily detect the difference between government made rope and that made op private parties. As late as 1872 a cordage manufacturer from New York was in the ropewalk at this station, and stated that "he had just completed a contract with the department for sixty tons of cordage."

Unless it is by the purchase of cordage from outside parties, upon what other grounds can the fact of the ropewalk at the standard of government rope established under its own directions; and yet in purchase rigging of inferior quality in open market (as conclusively shown by repeated comparative tests for our natio

ANNIVERSARY OF THE "HOUSE OF

Notwithstanding the weather there was a ver Notwithstanding the weather there was a verlarge attendance of devout worshippers at Trinity
chapel last evening, yesterday being the sizuteenth anniversary of the establishment of the
House of Mercy. Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.
preached an eloquent sermon, calling on his congregation to give aid to this worthy
charity to the best of their ability.
After the sermon Rev. George F. Seymour, the
manager of the "ilouse of Mercy," Fead a short
report of the work of the institution for the past
year. In Jannary, 1874, the number of inmates
was sixty-three, and there have been received
since that time seventy-five young persons, making in all 186. Nine were sent to stinations during
the year, twenty-one returned to parents and
guardians, sixteen left with permission, seven
died, and there are at present in the house seventy-nine.